## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2004-159439

(43) Date of publication of application: 03.06.2004

(51)Int.Cl.

B60L 3/04 B60R 16/02 H02H 5/00 HO2H 5/10

(21)Application number: 2002-323325

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(22)Date of filing:

07.11.2002

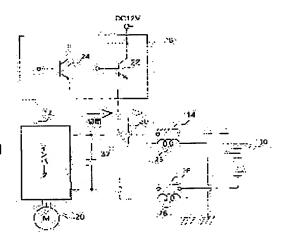
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#### (54) POWER BREAKER

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a power breaker which does not require a collision detecting mechanism and an additional circuit.

SOLUTION: When relays 14 and 16 are ON, a battery 10 and an inverter 12 are electrically connected with each other, and the output of the battery 10 is supplied to a motor 20 for vehicle travelling via the inverter 12. An ECU 18 switches on relays 14 and 16 by supplying the relays 14 and 16 with exciting currents via exciting lines 30 and 32. At collision of the vehicle, the supply of exciting currents to the relays 14 and 16 are severed by cutting edges for cutting off the exciting lines 30 and 32, and the battery 10 and the inverter 12 are electrically cut off.



#### LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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#### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The power circuit which is carried in a car and has a dc-battery, a load, and a relay,

The relay control section which performs attachment and detachment with said dc-battery and said load by controlling said relay,

The fracture device which separates said dc-battery and said load by fracturing the signal line prepared between said relay control sections and said relays at the time of a car collision,

The power-source interrupting device which \*\*\*\*.

[Claim 2]

It is a power-source interrupting device according to claim 1,

Said relay connects said dc-battery and said load according to the drive current supplied through said signal line from said relay control section,

It has the cutting cutting edge which separates said dc-battery and said load by said fracture device cutting said signal line, and severing supply of said drive current,

Power-source interrupting device.

[Claim 3]

It is a power-source interrupting device according to claim 2,

Said cutting cutting edge is formed by the conductive member, and is grounded electrically,

Power-source interrupting device.

[Claim 4]

It is a power-source interrupting device according to claim 3,

Said load is an inverter which supplies a current to the motor for a car drive,

The inverter case where said inverter is contained is equipped with said cutting cutting edge,

Power-source interrupting device.

[Claim 5]

It is a power-source interrupting device according to claim 4,

Said relay is plurality,

Said signal line is prepared for said every relay,

Said dc-battery and said load are separated by said cutting cutting edge cutting said at least one signal line, and severing supply of said drive current,

Power-source interrupting device.

[Claim 6]

The power circuit which is carried in a car and has a dc-battery, a load, and a relay,

The relay control section which performs attachment and detachment with said dc-battery and said load by controlling said relay,

It is the power-source interrupting device which \*\*\*\*,

Said relay connects said dc-battery and said load according to the drive current supplied through a signal line from said relay control section,

The interior of said signal line is carried out to the front window of a car, and when a front window breaks at the time of a car collision, said dc-battery and said load are separated by fracturing said signal line and severing supply of said drive current,

Power-source interrupting device.

#### [Translation done.]

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

Especially this invention relates to the power-source interrupting device carried in a car about a power-source interrupting device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The electric vehicle and the hybrid car have the motor for a car drive, and the high-voltage dc-battery which supplies power to this motor. It is necessary to sever connection between a high-voltage dc-battery and the motor for a drive certainly, and to prevent the overrun of a car etc. by the car which has such a high-voltage dc-battery, at the time of the occurrence of a car of a collision.

[0003]

For this reason, the device in which acceleration is detected on a car is established, the acceleration at the time of the occurrence of a car collision is detected, and the technique which severs connection between a high-voltage dc-battery and the motor for a drive is indicated by the patent reference 1.

[0004]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,05-316604,A

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

In the conventional power-source interrupting device, in order to detect a car collision, the device in which acceleration was detected was established. For this reason, the additional circuit accompanying the addition of the detection device of acceleration itself and a detection device was required.

[0006]

Then, this invention aims at offering the power-source interrupting device which needs neither a collision-detection device nor an additional circuit.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

(1) The power-source interrupting device which starts this invention in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose is carried in a car, and shall have the power circuit which has a dc-battery, a load, and a relay, the relay-control section which performs attachment and detachment with said dc-battery and said load by controlling said relay, and the fracture device which separates said dc-battery and said load by fracturing the signal line prepared between said relay-control sections and said relays at the time of a car collision.

In order according to the above-mentioned configuration to separate a dc-battery and a load because a fracture device fractures a signal line, the sensor and the additional circuit accompanying detection of a collision become unnecessary. For this reason, the cost cut of a power-source interrupting device can be aimed at.

[0009]

Said relay shall connect said dc-battery and said load desirably according to the drive current supplied through said signal line from said relay control section, and said fracture device shall have the cutting cutting edge which separates said dc-battery and said load by cutting said signal line and severing supply of said drive current.

[0010]

Desirably, said cutting edge shall be formed by the conductive member, and shall be grounded electrically.

[0011]

Since according to the above-mentioned configuration a signal line is electrically grounded even if it is in the condition pierced between signal lines after a cutting cutting edge cuts a signal line, supply of a drive current can be severed more certainly.

[0012]

Desirably, said load shall be an inverter which supplies a current to the motor for a car drive, and the inverter case where said inverter is contained shall be equipped with said cutting cutting edge. [0013]

Since there is no need of forming a cutting cutting edge separately by forming a cutting cutting edge in the existing inverter case according to the above-mentioned configuration, the further cost cut can be aimed at. [0014]

Desirably, said dc-battery and said load shall be separated by said relay being plurality, said signal line being prepared for said every relay, and said cutting cutting edge cutting said at least one signal line, and severing supply of said drive current.

[0015]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, a dc-battery and a load are separated by cutting at least one signal line. Moreover, in order for what is necessary to be just to be able to cut the signal line corresponding to at least one relay which has not fixed even if it is a case as the relay contact has fixed, the certainty of separation improves.

[0016]

(2) In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, moreover, the power-source interrupting device concerning this invention The power circuit which is carried in a car and has a dc-battery, a load, and a relay, and the relay control section which performs attachment and detachment with said dc-battery and said load by controlling said relay, It is the power-source interrupting device which \*\*\*\*. Said relay Said dc-battery and said load are connected according to the drive current supplied through a signal line from said relay control section. Said dc-battery and said load shall be separated by the interior of said signal line being carried out to the front window of a car, fracturing said signal line, when a front window breaks at the time of a car collision, and severing supply of said drive current.

[0017]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, since a cutting cutting edge is not needed, a still cheaper power-source interrupting device can be offered.

[0018]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing. [0019]

The suitable operation gestalt of the power-source interrupting device concerning this invention is shown in drawing 1, and drawing 1 is the circuit diagram showing the whole configuration. The power-source interrupting device of drawing 1 is equipment carried in a car, and it consists of a power circuit which consists of a dc-battery 10, an inverter 12, and relays 14 and 16, and ECU18 which performs connection/separation with a dc-battery 10 and an inverter 12 by controlling ON/OFF of relays 14 and 16. [0020]

The dc-battery 10 has the high power for supplying power in the car drive motor 20, when relays 14 and 16 are in ON condition, an inverter 12 is electrically connected with a dc-battery 10, and the output of a dc-battery 10 is supplied to the car drive motor 20 via an inverter 12. On the other hand, when relays 14 and 16 are in an OFF condition, a dc-battery 10 and an inverter 12 are separated electrically.

The collector terminal is connected to the power source of DC12V, and the transistors 22 and 24 in ECU18 are responding to H/L of the base terminal, and supplying / stopping a current from an emitter terminal, and are controlling ON/OFF of relays 14 and 16.

[0022]

That is, by setting the base terminal of transistors 22 and 24 to High (H) electrically, an exciting current is supplied to the coils 26 and 28 of relays 14 and 16, and the contact of relays 14 and 16 will be in ON condition. When both two relays 14 and 16 are in ON condition, an inverter 12 is electrically connected with a dc-battery 10. On the other hand, by setting the base terminal of transistors 22 and 24 to Low (L)

electrically, supply of the exciting current to the coils 26 and 28 of relays 14 and 16 is severed, and the contact of relays 14 and 16 will be in an OFF condition. When any one of the two relays 14 and 16 is in an OFF condition, a dc-battery 10 and an inverter 12 are separated electrically.

Thus, connection/separation with a dc-battery 10 and an inverter 12 support the existence of the exciting current supplied to relays 14 and 16 through the excitation lines 30 and 32 which are signal lines from the transistors 22 and 24 of ECU18. With the gestalt of this operation, by an excitation line being cut at the time of a car collision, a dc-battery 10 and an inverter 12 are separated and the overrun of a car etc. is prevented. [0024]

<u>Drawing 2</u> is drawing showing the front section of the car with which the power-source interrupting device concerning this invention was carried. The power-source interrupting device carried in a car in <u>drawing 2</u> is shown in drawing 1.

That is, the excitation lines 30 and 32 extended from ECU18 prepared in the vehicle interior of a room are connected to the relay which is not illustrated through the inside of an engine room.

[0025]

In an engine room, the inverter case 40 where the inverter (sign 12 of drawing 1) was contained exists. The inverter case 40 is equipped with the cutting cutting edge 44, and the excitation lines 30 and 32 passing through the inside of an engine room are wired so that it may pass near the cutting cutting edge 42. If a car collides and the front section is crushed, the firm inverter case 40 will be displaced behind a car (right-hand side of drawing). The cutting cutting edge 42 with which the inverter case 40 is equipped in connection with this is also displaced behind a car, and has the composition of cutting the excitation lines 30 and 32 wired in near.

[0026]

The inverter case 40 is firmly formed with conductive ingredients, such as aluminum, and the cutting cutting edge 42 is unified. And it connects with the case 44 of a car and the inverter case 40 is in a touch-down condition electrically. Namely, since the cutting cutting edge 42 which has conductivity is grounded electrically, after the cutting cutting edge 42 cuts the excitation lines 30 and 32, even when it changes into the condition of having been pierced among the cut excitation lines 30 and 32, the excitation lines 30 and 32 will be in a touch-down condition. Therefore, the exciting current supplied to a relay from the excitation lines 30 and 32 can be severed more certainly.

[0027]

The cutting cutting edge 42 may be formed with a non-conductive ingredient, and the inverter case 40 and another object are sufficient as it.

[0028]

Usually, the excitation lines 30 and 32 are surrounded by the corrugate tube which is a protection member, and are wired. With the gestalt of this operation, cutting of the excitation lines 30 and 32 is attained still more certainly by not preparing a corrugate tube only in a cutting part with the cutting cutting edge 42. [0029]

The front window of a car may be made to carry out the interior of the excitation line (<u>drawing 1</u> and signs 30 and 32 of <u>drawing 2</u>), and an excitation line may be made to fracture using a front window breaking by collision as another operation gestalt of the power-source interrupting device concerning this invention. That is, since the lower limit of a front window is crushed by the engine room ahead of a car when a car collides toward the front, an excitation line will be fractured by carrying out the interior of the excitation line to the lower limit of a front window. According to this mode, a cutting cutting edge (sign 42 of <u>drawing 2</u>) becomes unnecessary.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention]

As explained above, the power-source interrupting device which needs neither a collision-detection device nor an additional circuit becomes possible by the power-source interrupting device concerning this invention.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the circuit diagram showing the whole power-source interrupting-device configuration concerning this invention.

[<u>Drawing 2</u>] It is drawing showing the front section of the car with which the power-source interrupting device concerning this invention was carried.

[Description of Notations]

10 A dc-battery, 12 14 An inverter, 16 Relay 18 30 ECU, 32 An excitation line, 42 Cutting cutting edge.

[Translation done.]

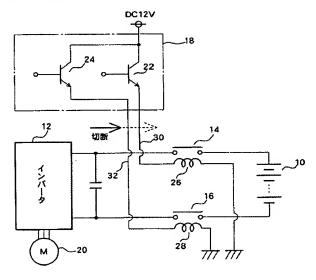
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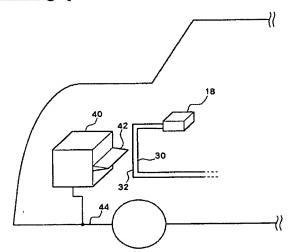
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## **DRAWINGS**

## [Drawing 1]



## [Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

## (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2004-159439

(P2004-159439A)

(43) 公開日 平成16年6月3日(2004.6.3)

(51) Int. Cl. 7			F	I					テーマコード	(参考)
BGOL	3/04	·		B 6 0 L	3/04	ZHV	E		5 H 1 1 5	
BOOR	16/02			B 6 0 R	16/02	650	V			•
H02H	5/00			H 0 2 H	5/00		G			
H 0 2 H	5/10			.H 0 2 H	5/10					
審查請	求 未請求	請求項の数	6	OL	•			(全 6	頁)	
(21) 出願番号	特願2	002-323325 (P2	002-32	3325)	(71) 出籍	額人 0(	00032	07		
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#### (54) 【発明の名称】電源遮断装置

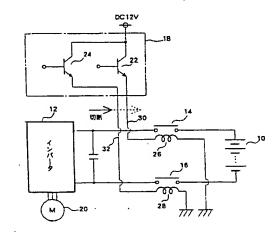
#### (57) 【要約】

【課題】衝突検出機構や追加回路を必要としない電源遮 断装置を提供する。

【解決手段】リレー14、16が〇N状態の時、パッテリ10とインパータ12が電気的に接続され、パッテリ10の出力がインパータ12を経由して車両走行用モータ20に供給される。ECU18は励磁線30、32を介して励磁電流をリレー14、16に供給することでリレー14、16を〇N状態とする。車両衝突時、切断刃が励磁線30、32を切断することで、リレー14、16への励磁電流の供給が絶たれて、パッテリ10とインパータ12が電気的に切り離される。

【選択図】

図 1



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

車両に搭載され、バッテリと負荷とリレーとを有する電源回路と、

前記リレーを制御することで前記バッテリと前記負荷との接離を行うリレー制御部と、 車両衝突時に前記リレー制御部と前記リレーとの間に設けられた信号線を破断することで 前記バッテリと前記負荷とを切り離す破断機構と、

を有する、電源遮断装置。

## 【請求項2】

請求項1記載の電源遮断装置であって、

前記リレーは、前記リレー制御部から前記信号線を介して供給される駆動電流に応じて前 記パッテリと前記負荷とを接続し、

前記破断機構は、前記信号線を切断して前記駆動電流の供給を絶つことで前記バッテリと 前記負荷とを切り離す切断刃を有する、

#### 電源遮断装置。

#### 【請求項3】

請求項2記載の電源遮断装置であって、

前記切断刃は導電部材で形成され電気的に接地されている、

#### 電源遮断装置。

#### 【請求項4】

請求項3記載の電源遮断装置であって、

前記負荷は車両駆動用モータに電流を供給するインバータであり、

前記切断刃は、前記インバータが収納されるインバータケースに装備される、

#### 電源遮断装置。

## 【請求項5】

請求項4記載の電源遮断装置であって、

前記リレーは複数個であり、

前記信号線は、前記各リレー毎に設けられ、

前記切断刃は、前記少なくとも一つの信号線を切断して前記駆動電流の供給を絶つことで 前記パッテリと前記負荷とを切り離す、

#### 電源遮断装置。

#### 【請求項6】

車両に搭載され、バッテリと負荷とリレーとを有する電源回路と、

前記リレーを制御することで前記バッテリと前記負荷との接離を行うリレー制御部と、 を有する電源遮断装置であって、

前記リレーは、前記リレー制御部から信号線を介して供給される駆動電流に応じて前記バッテリと前記負荷とを接続し、

前記信号線は車両のフロントウィンドに内装され、車両衝突時にフロントウィンドが割れることにより前記信号線を破断して前記駆動電流の供給を絶つことで前記バッテリと前記 負荷とを切り離す、

## 電源遮断装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は電源遮断装置に関し、特に車両に搭載される電源遮断装置に関する。

#### [0002]

#### 【従来の技術】

電気自動車やハイブリッド自動車は、車両駆動用モータと、このモータへ電力を供給する高電圧バッテリとを有している。このような高電圧バッテリを有する車両では、車両の衝突事故発生時に確実に高電圧バッテリと駆動用モータとの接続を絶ち、車両の暴走等を防止する必要がある。

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[0003]

このため、車両に加速度を検出する機構を設け、車両衝突事故発生時の加速度を検知し、 高電圧バッテリと駆動用モータとの接続を絶つ技術が特許文献1に記載されている。

[0004]

【特許文献1】

特開平05-316604号公報

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

従来の電源遮断装置では、車両衝突を検知するために加速度を検出する機構を設けていた 。このため、加速度の検出機構そのものや検出機構の追加に伴う追加回路が必要であった

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[0006]

そこで本発明は、衝突検出機構や追加回路を必要としない電源遮断装置を提供することを 目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】

(1)上記目的を達成するために、本発明に係る電源遮断装置は、車両に搭載され、バッテリと負荷とリレーとを有する電源回路と、前記リレーを制御することで前記バッテリと前記負荷との接離を行うリレー制御部と、車両衝突時に前記リレー制御部と前記リレーとの間に設けられた信号線を破断することで前記バッテリと前記負荷とを切り離す破断機構と、を有するものとする。

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[0008]

上記構成によれば、破断機構が信号線を破断することでバッテリと負荷とを切り離すため、衝突の検出に伴うセンサや追加回路が不要になる。このため電源遮断装置のコストダウンが図れる。

[0009]

望ましくは、前記リレーは、前記リレー制御部から前記信号線を介して供給される駆動電流に応じて前記バッテリと前記負荷とを接続し、前記破断機構は、前記信号線を切断して前記駆動電流の供給を絶つことで前記バッテリと前記負荷とを切り離す切断刃を有するものとする。

30 .

[0010]

望ましくは、前記切断刃は導電部材で形成され電気的に接地されているものとする。

[0011]

上記構成によれば、切断刃が信号線を切断した後、信号線間に突き刺さった状態であっても信号線が電気的に接地されるため、より確実に駆動電流の供給を絶つことができる。

[0012]

望ましくは、前記負荷は車両駆動用モータに電流を供給するインバータであり、前記切断 刃は、前記インバータが収納されるインバータケースに装備されるものとする。

[0013]

上記構成によれば、既存のインバータケースに切断刃を設けておくことで、切断刃を別途 設ける必要が無いため、さらなるコストダウンが図れる。

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[0014]

望ましくは、前記リレーは複数個であり、前記信号線は、前記各リレー毎に設けられ、前記切断刃は、前記少なくとも一つの信号線を切断して前記駆動電流の供給を絶つことで前記パッテリと前記負荷とを切り離すものとする。

[0015]

上記構成によれば、少なくとも一つの信号線を切断することでバッテリと負荷とが切り離される。また、リレーの接点が固着しているような場合であっても、固着していない少なくとも一つのリレーに対応する信号線を切断できればよいため、切り離しの確実性が向上する。

[0016]

(2) また、上記目的を達成するために、本発明に係る電源遮断装置は、車両に搭載され、バッテリと負荷とリレーとを有する電源回路と、前記リレーを制御することで前記バッテリと前記負荷との接離を行うリレー制御部と、を有する電源遮断装置であって、前記リレーは、前記リレー制御部から信号線を介して供給される駆動電流に応じて前記バッテリと前記負荷とを接続し、前記信号線は車両のフロントウィンドに内装され、車両衝突時にフロントウィンドが割れることにより前記信号線を破断して前記駆動電流の供給を絶つことで前記バッテリと前記負荷とを切り離すものとする。

[0017]

上記構成によれば、切断刃を必要としないため、さらに安価な電源遮断装置が提供できる

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[0018]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、本発明の好適な実施の形態を図面に基づいて説明する。

[0019]

図1には、本発明に係る電源遮断装置の好適な実施形態が示されており、図1はその全体構成を示す回路図である。図1の電源遮断装置は車両に搭載される装置であり、バッテリ10とインパータ12とリレー14、16とで構成される電源回路と、リレー14、16のON/OFFを制御することでパッテリ10とインパータ12との接続/切り離しを行うECU18とで構成されている。

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[0020]

バッテリ10は車両走行用モータ20に電力を供給するための高出力を有しており、リレー14,16がON状態の時、バッテリ10とインバータ12が電気的に接続され、バッテリ10の出力がインバータ12を経由して車両走行用モータ20に供給される。一方、リレー14,16がOFF状態の時、バッテリ10とインバータ12が電気的に切り離される。

[0021]

ECU18内のトランジスタ22,24は、そのコレクタ端子がDC12Vの電源に接続されており、そのベース端子のH/Lに応じてエミッタ端子から電流を供給/停止することで、リレー14,16のON/OFFを制御している。

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[0022]

つまり、トランジスタ22、24のベース端子を電気的にHigh(H)とすることで、リレー14、16のコイル26、28に励磁電流が供給されてリレー14、16の接点がON状態となる。二つのリレー14、16が共にON状態の時、バッテリ10とインバータ12が電気的に接続される。一方、トランジスタ22、24のベース端子を電気的にLow(L)とすることで、リレー14、16のコイル26、28への励磁電流の供給が絶たれてリレー14、16の接点がOFF状態となる。二つのリレー14、16のいずれか一つがOFF状態の時、バッテリ10とインバータ12が電気的に切り離される。

[0023]

このように、バッテリ10とインバータ12との接続/切り離しは、ECU18のトランジスタ22, 24から信号線である励磁線30, 32を介してリレー14, 16に供給される励磁電流の有無に対応している。本実施の形態では、車両衝突時に励磁線が切断されることで、バッテリ10とインバータ12とを切り離して車両の暴走等を防止する。 [0024]

図2は、本発明に係る電源遮断装置が搭載された車両のフロント部を示す図である。図2 において車両に搭載される電源遮断装置は図1に示したものである。

つまり、車室内に設けられたECU18から引き伸ばされている励磁線30,32は、エンジンルーム内を通って図示しないリレーに接続されている。

[0025]

エンジンルーム内には、インバータ(図1の符号12)が収納されたインバータケース4

0が存在している。インバータケース40には切断刃44が装備されており、エンジンルーム内を通る励磁線30,32は切断刃42の近傍を通るように配線されている。車両が衝突しフロント部が潰れると、強固なインバータケース40は車両の後方(図の右側)に変位する。これに伴ってインバータケース40に装備されている切断刃42も車両の後方に変位し、近傍に配線された励磁線30,32を切断する構成になっている。

[0026]

インバータケース40は、アルミニウム等の導電性材料で強固に形成され、切断刃42が一体化されている。そして、インバータケース40は車両の筐体44に接続され電気的に接地状態にある。すなわち、導電性を有する切断刃42が電気的に接地されているため、切断刃42が励磁線30,32を切断した後、切断した励磁線30,32の間に突き刺さった状態になった場合でも励磁線30,32が接地状態となる。したがって励磁線30,32からリレーに供給される励磁電流を、より確実に絶つことができる。

[0027]

切断刃42は非導電性材料で形成されてもよく、また、インバータケース40と別体でもよい。

[0028]

通常、励磁線30,32は保護部材であるコルゲートチューブに囲まれて配線されている。本実施の形態では、切断刃42による切断部分にのみ、コルゲートチューブを設けないことで、さらに確実に励磁線30,32の切断が可能になる。

[0029]

本発明に係る電源遮断装置の別の実施形態として、励磁線(図1及び図2の符号30,32)を車両のフロントウィンドに内装させて、衝突によりフロントウィンドが割れることを利用して励磁線を破断させてもよい。つまり、車両が前方に向かって衝突する場合、車両前方のエンジンルームによりフロントウィンドの下端が押しつぶされるため、フロントウィンドの下端に励磁線を内装しておくことで励磁線が破断されることになる。この態様によれば切断刃(図2の符号42)が必要なくなる。

[0030]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、本発明に係る電源遮断装置により、衝突検出機構や追加回路を必要としない電源遮断装置が可能となる。

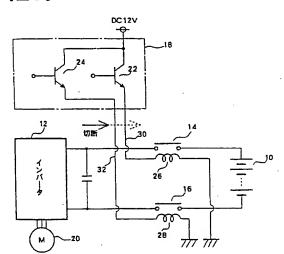
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に係る電源遮断装置の全体構成を示す回路図である。
- 【図2】本発明に係る電源遮断装置が搭載された車両のフロント部を示す図である。

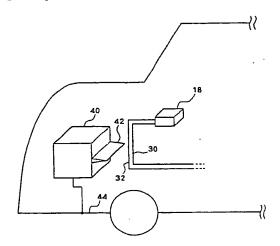
【符号の説明】

10 バッテリ、12 インバータ、14,16 リレー、 18 ECU、30,32 励磁線、42 切断刃。

[図1]



[図2]



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